INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Chinese Government Dreads the Con sequences of the Treaties—Address of a High Officer to the Emperor—Effect of the Elgin Residence Clause—Fear of a Earopean Union with the Robels Commercial Consequences of the War.
Ou late correspondence and files from China are dated
if of Choo on the 6th, and Hong Kong on the 16th of
agest, and contain some very interesting reports on the
mass and consequences of the renewal of the war by
reignd and France with the Province.

SHANGHAE, July 28, 1859. Troubles at Pekin—Expected Cossation of Business—Sa-factory Conclusion of Mr. Ward's Mission—Denlora

ble here, and perhaps a total cogsation of business be carried on more vigorously atterwards. When this may be is still a matter of uncertainty, owing to the hostic appearance of affairs in Europe, but that it will be is

sensidered certain, but the rumor is that Mr. Ward, our shanged treaties with them, and has, in fact, satisfactorily concluded his mission. But his success, obtained in such a reundabout and cringing manner, is not envised him in the least by the British here. It is certainly mortifying to an American to notice the contrast between the action of the British and American governments in the management of their affairs in China. The English do everything is a magnificent, liberal style, while the American interests are protected in a cheap, small and really ridiculous manner. For instance, the English Consulate in Shanghae consists of a large force, occupying a large establishment, with fine grounds, &c.—everything being carried on in the most liberal manner; while our Consul occupies one or two rooms in a one horse public tavern, surrounded by two or three Chinese attendants, making no show, and doing nothing whatever to impress his part of the world with the dignity of his nation. The harbors of all the eastern ports swarm with English mendivary, while two or three third rate American steamers go poking about, with hardly any power whatever. The harbors of all the eastern borts swarm with English mendivary manners and the same of the world with the dignity of his nation. The harbors of all the eastern ports swarm with English mendivary in the same of the world with the dignity of the same of war, while two or three third rate American steamers go poking about, with hardly any power whatever. The hardless about his sense of the context, even if force is necessary; while the poor American draws back from danger, crying 't Five no power' to do so and so. It is really of no credit for a man to call inself an American in this part of the world, much as it is to be regretted. How long it may be before a change takes place in these matters no one can say; but it will act be, certainly, until men of standing and position supersed the World mader and the support of the world, much as it is to be regretted. How long it ma SHANGHAR, July 31, 1859.

We had a stirring time of it last night. It appears that or all ships in the harbor to keep their men aboard, and all defensive preparations in their power; which sent up to the scene of the disturbance, and the in his office, came in, and said that he had heard some very suspicious noises going on; so we sallied forth. On reaching the principal street we found everything in the highest state of excitement, and a tremendous noise issuing from the Chinese city, indicating that several thougand men were under arms, and the report was that they were about to exterminate the foreigners. Everybody was advised to prepare themselves for war, and to look out for their families. So we hurried back, and getting the ladies and children together, escorted them to the river, where beats were in readiness to convey them aboard a man-of-war. We then turned to our own defence. I was about, with a heavy loaded revolver in one pocket and a big dagger in the other, while I carried on my shoulder my shot gun, heavily loaded with hullets. Every body appeared in the same attitude of defence, armed in every conscienced that investigation of the control of the control

of the exaggerated reports that wi manage to get through it all right. ts that will reach you, for we will

SHANGHAR, July 31, 1859.

Attempted Reopening of the Coolie Trade—Outrage by French Ship-Assaults by the Chinese on Foreign Resi dents in Consequence-Quiet Restored, de., de.

ceedings here. It appears that a French ship anchored at the mouth of the river, desirous of getting a cargo of coolies (which trade has been stopped), sent a gang of men into town, who for several days and nights have been seizing any Chinaman that came along, and putting him into a bag and conveying him aboard ship. The Chinese becoming enraged at this really outrageous proceed-ing, have retaliated, and not knowing one foreigner from ing, have retaliated, and not knowing one foreigner from another, have commenced a series of assaults on the foreign residents here, so that it is really dangerous for a man to leave the house except he be heavily armed, and there is no telling at what moment a general revolt may take place. Last evening the Collector of the port was seriously stabbed, the minister of the leading church bad-ty beaten, and site several sallors, one or two of whom were killed. A file of marines was sent ashore from a man-of-war lying in the harbor last night, but no further disturbance took place. The French vessel, I hear, has been seized, and should have summary punishment. I have to sleep with my gun loaded close by me, and I shall have to get a revolver, as it is really an alarming position in which we now find ourselves. However, it may become all quiet again in a few days. At present everybody is in a state of excitement, and the coolies will not venture out of their houses, fearful of being kidnapped, and the foreigners are also wary of going out for fear of Chinese assaults. It would be as much as a man's life is worth to walk a quarter of a mile towards the Chinese town at present.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIFIT, SHANGHAR, August 1—634 P. M.

Chinese Rejoicings for Victory—Danger to Fireigners—One Hundred American Troops Landed, and Navy Guns Looked For the

you, by the mail that leaves here to-morrow morning, that since my letter, dated yesterday, was closed, affairs have since my letter, dated yesterday, was closed, affairs have assumed quite a serious aspect. Day before yesterday the old city of Shanghae and Woosung was decorated off with thousands of flags of all fancful colors and de-scriptions, and the Chinese have had a grand public rejoicing over the success of their arms at Pelho; and threats have been made to the effect that all foreigners, of all nations, should leave the place or be beheaded; and Madam Rumor says that two Americans had been killed already.

of all nations, should leave the place or be beneaded; and Madam Rumor says that two Americans had been killed already.

Yesterday morning the Consul and other Americans sent a message down to Woosung, calling upon Capt. Nicholson for his protection. We got steam up, and as soon as the side suited we proceeded up to this port. We have our marines and three divisions of small arms, and our two howitzers, all in readiness to land should the Chinese make any assault upon Americans or their property.

We have just landed one hundred armed men to protect the Americans on shore. Our guns are loaded, and everything prepared to give the Chinese a warm reception. The French ship that caused the difficulty has been taken in custody by the Chinese. So great is the excitoment that it is impossible for me to write more. The next mail will bring you the sad tidings of bloodshed.

Havening cannonading near the old city. We are all armed to the teeth. No beat allowed to approach the ship. The streets are full of Chinese, crying curses against all foreigners. Look for my next with great interest, as if I am spared I will send you a full account.

OUR HONG KONG CORRESPONDENCE.

Cloomy Look of Affairs for European Interests—Trade Very Injuriously Affairs for European Interests—Trade Very Injuriously Affairs by the New War—How the Native Mind Exults in the Defeat of the Allies—Does the Exter Hall Preaching and Policy Serve England Out East—Grand Fun of Diplomacy, but Bad Results to Civilia & Convenient The Americans Attacked in Change of the Change of th

confusion. Commercially, perhaps, the prospect has never been darker. The last mail homewards took the history of the strange manner in which the Chinose received the English and French Ambassadors, and of the emphasis with which the treaties were ratified at the mouth of the Peiho. It would seem as though the Chinese, not understanding our language, mistook the term ratification for eason-ization, and certainly the error was fearfully carried out. A more utter and overwhelming defeat was never experienced by any party in any late war, and the effects of it ealready apparent upon the Chinese mind.

Hall twaddle in England about China being at last thrown "open to commerce and the Gospel." And to a cortain extent in the United States, perhaps the present lesson may not be without use. It is only necessary to repeat the opinion expressed by your correspondent a month ago, viz.: that China is no more open to these influences now than it was eight years ago. This is an excellent field for diplomacy—an excellent picinic ground, where the administration may send yearly a new Minister to see the country, have a good time, purchase "curios," and thus receive reward for political services the public dimer at which the returned diplomat relates his triumphs is very speedily celebrated at home, the news of disaster fau duter failure will reach home before the first course is devoured. Even while his Excellency Lord Eight was wittly eulogizing his successful diplomacy, and caiculating how many cotton night caps 600,000,000 chinese would require from the Manchester factories, his bold little fleet of gunbates where being sunk under the iron hail of Chinese guns, and half the English force engaged were being sunk under the iron hail of Chinese guns, and half the English force engaged were being sunk under the iron hail of Chinese sund is the control of the country of the Chinese, are driven into the water again by the Chinese cavilry. Of course, when the day of reckoning comes, the Emperor will apologise, and say he did not indend these things should be done, and perhaps there will be found some who are insane enough to believe it. The first effect of the news from the Pelho at Shanghae, was a fauld in the confessed that appearances are strong in that direction. It is asserted (but of this I cannot speak with cortainty) that some of the English were slam with Minier Elbarish party from some abuses connected with the coile traffic. Five Europeans have been killed in the sirects, and a flight of the residents to the ships in harbor is not an impossible expectation. Marines from the United Minier and Minier and with the f

OPINIONS OF A CHINESE OFFICIAL ON THE FOREIGN

OPINIONS OF A CHINESE OFFICIAL ON THE FOREIGN TREATIES.

A document possessing a certain amount of interest has been published in the Fekin Gazete. It is addressed by a high Chinese official, Yinyan-yung, to the Emperor, and in it the following paragraphs appear.—

The conditions of peace, it has been intely reported, are nearly arranged, and among them are such articles as that providing indemnity for war expenses. That is to say, that China, the mighty empire of Ta-Tsing, is to be constrained by a few thousand barbarians; that they have but to command it, and she shall tender them her lands or her cities. But of the clauses which are most pernicious, there are none so worful as those (which authorize) the establishment of a residence (iti. hall), in the capital, trade up the rivers in the interior, and the propagation of religion in the provinces. The hearts of those who have heard it burn with yexation. Every one knows, aye even to the women and children, that it ought not to be.

If we are to make them (the English) promises first, and to offer them opposition afterwards, they will be in the right and we in the wrong. And who will choose, in such case, to exert himself for the State.

such case, to exert himself for the State.

There is another contingency. Once the barbarians have the treaty they demand, they well possibly not wait until the relets are put down, but will be off at once to the interior, will be takeng up their ground in very place, making common cause with the relets, secrelly co-perating with them; or, failing this, will stack the rebels on their own account, and having got the victory, will come forward with other important requisitions; or; failing this, will seize the cities in possession of the rebels, arguing that they have not taken them from us. In so many ways may we prick our bands.

Sang-ko-lin-sin has a redoubtable force; he is well versed in war, offensive and defensive; were he to rouse himself, the rebellious barbarians would feel some fear. In the late collision between the Tien-tain people and the barbarians, the barbarians feared to meet them.

LORD ELGIN'S THEATY—THE DIPLOMATIC RESIDENCE

the rebellious barbarians would feel some fear. In the late collision between the Tien-isin people and the barbarians, the barbarians feared to meet them.

LORD ELGIN'S TREATY—THE DIPLOMATIC RESIDENCE CLAUSE.

[From the (London) China Telegraph, Sept. 27.]

The whole of the disastrous defeat at the Peiho proceeds from article 3 of Lord Elgin's treaty. We refresh our readers' memories by quoting it in its amended form:—His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic agent as appointed by her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside with his family and establishment permanently at the captial, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British government.

Lord Elgin had advised, at the urgent request of the Chinese government, that the second alternative, "occasional visite" to Pekin, should alone be insisted on.

In reference to the Canton indemnity clause of the treaty, Lord Elgin wrote:—

Among the difficult questions which I had to resolve at Ten-isin, no one gave meso much anxiety and annoyance as that of the amount to be exacted from the Chinese government in name of indemity. From a very early period in these negotiations both Baron Gros and I satisfied ourselves that it would be idle to attempt to extort money directly from the Imperial government in the north. Everything that we saw around us indicated the penury of the treasury. Nothing could be more miserable than the state of the high officers of the Imperial government with whom we came in contact. The troops called together to defend the capital were, as we had reason to believe, unpaid. Under these circumstances we came to the conclusion that, on practical grounds, and apart from certain considerations of morality and justice, which might perhaps have been urged on behalf of the Chinese government, it would be unwise to drive it doespir—and, perhaps, to extreme measures of resistance—by putting forward pecuniary claims which it doespir—and, perhaps, to extreme measures of resistance—b

should only be required to sanction our taking measures tide suited we proceeded up to this port. We have our marines and three divisions of small arms, and our two howitzers, all in readiness to land should the Chinese make any assault upon Americans or their property.

We have just landed one hundred armed mon to protect the Americans on shore. Our guns are loaded, and everything prepared to give the Chinese a warm reception. The French ship that caused the difficulty has been in custody by the Chinese. So great is the excitement that it is impossible for me to write more. The next mail will bring you the sail tidings of bloodshed.

Heaving cannonading near the old city. We are all armed to the teeth. No boat allowed to approach the ship. The streets are full of Chinese, crying curses. It is composed of three high bastions about hirty-five feet, raised above the ground with three gans to reach—these basins are connected by a battlemented wail upwards of twenty feet high, through which the remaining guns fire. The whole fort is about six hundred sagainst all foreigners. Look for my next with great interest, as if I am spared I will send you a full account.

OUR HONG KONG CORRESPONDENCE.

Hong KONG, August 9, 1859.

Glormy Look of Affairs for European Interests—Trade Very Injuriously Affected by the New War—How the Native Minl. Exults in the Defeat of the Allier-Does the Exeter Hall Proaching and Policy Serve England Out East—Grand Fun of Diplomacy, but Bad Results to Civilized Government—The Americans Attacked by Chinese Carelry—Russian Influence and Aid—The Coolie Trade Disturbances at Shanghae.

Generally speaking, it may be said that at no time for

and treacherous officials.

THE BRITISH FLEST IN CHINA.

From the London Advertiser, Oct 3.]

From the Condon Advertiser, Oct 3.]

From the official sources we find that the actual number of ships and gunboate in the China seas, amounts to forty nice vessels, and carrying in all upwards of 489 gune, 6500 men, 7,000 horse power and 22,800 tons. The following is a list of the ships, &c.—

Rear Admiral James Hope, C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Chesapeake, 51; Commodore Barry E. Edgell, in the Retribution, 28, paddle frigate: Acorn, 12: Acteon, 26; Adventure, 2; Aligerine, 1; Aligator, Assistance, Banterer, Bittern, 5; Bustard, 2; Cambrian, 40; Clowa, 1; Coromandel, 5; Cruiser, 17; Cyclops, 6; Dove, 2; Drake, 1; Esk, 21; Firm, 1; Forrester, 2; Furious, 16; Fury, 6; Growler, 1; Haughty, 2; Hercules, 2; Hespeit, 2; Highligher, 21: Indicatio, 6; James, 1; Hestrel, 1; Leven, 1; Magicienne, 16; Melville, 6; Minden, Nimred, 6; Opossum, 2; Floneer, 6; Frincess Charlotte, 12; Rocebuck, 6; Sampson, 6; Saracen, 4; Scott, 21; Slaney, 1; Sparrowhawk, 4; Starling, 2; Staunch, 2; Watchful, 1; Woodcock, 1.

In addition to the foregoing, the following shies and cun-

hawk, 4; Starling, 2; Staunch, 2; Watchful, 1; Wood-cock, 1.
In addition to the foregoing, the following ships and gunboats, containing in all about 195 gens, 2,970 men, and 6,890 horse power, are rapidly fitting out for service on the same station—Beagle, 4; Bouncer, 1; Centaur, 6; Clio, 22; Cockchafer, 1; Encounter, 14; Flying Fish, 6; Flamer, 1; Grasshopper, 1; Hardy, 1; Have, 1; Imperieuse, 51, screw frigate, thag ship of Rear Admiral Lewis Tobias Jones, C. B., second in command in China: Jackall, 4; Locust, 3; Mohawk, 4; Odin, 16; Perseverance, 2; Renard, 4; Ringdove, 4; Simoom, 8; Snake, 4; Snap, 2; Sphinx, 6; Pearl, 21; Urgent, 6, and Weazel, 2.

COALING THE ALLIED NAVIES AND ITS EFFECTS ON TRADE.

The subjoined, on the position of the freight market, is from the circular of Messrs. Seymour, Peacock & Co., of London:

from the circular of Messrs. Seymour, reacock & O., o.
London:—

The disastrons news from China, which reached Eng. The disastrous news from China, which reached England on the 12th ultimo, exercised an immediate influence on freights to the East, and for coals to China an advance took place of fully 10s, per ton. It was trained that the British and French governments intended fitting out a face and dispatching a large body of troops forthwith, and an enormous demand for tonnage was anticipated, with a corresponding advance in freights; but the actual business transacted has fallen considerably short of the expectations of our shipowners. The French government has invited tenders for the supply of coals in China, but have refused all the goffers made, and are shipping from the French ports the surplus stock accumulated during the Italian war. The engagement of tonnage by the English government has been limited to three vessels for stores to Hong Kong, viz., the Westminster, Lincelles and Biervie Castle, at 45s. a 50s. per ton, the bulk of the stores consisting of bread in puncheons, which measures about 50 feet to the ton. A turther quantity of about 500 tons will be tendered for on Tuesday next. The highest rate paid for coals is £35s. Then Freinsular and Oriental Company invited tenders on Monday last for about 5,000 tons of coals, to be delivered at Hong Kong, but all the offers made were declined, although tenders were put in as low as 68s. 64, per ton, including cost, freight and insurance. We have no doubt that a considerable amount of tonnage will be required, but so large a proportion of the probable wants of the government has already been discounted, and freights are so universally depressed, that we are prepared for a very limited, if any, advance in rates.

FUNERAL AND SERVICES OF CAPT. VANSITTART, R. N. In noticing the death and funeral of Captain Nicholas

pared for a very limited, if any, advance in rates.

FUNERAL AND SERVICES OF CAPT. VANSITTART, R. N.
In not.cing the death and funeral of Captain Nicholas

Vansittart, C. B., in command of the Hagicienne, the

North China Herald says:—

He died on board, on the 17th July, whilst lying off

Kintang or Lookong, near Ningpo, from the effects of the

wound by which he lost his leg in the engagement before

the Taku forts, in the entrance to the Petho, on June 25,

aggravated by fever and ague, arising from exposure in

the swamp on that occasion. The Magicienne came into

harbor on Monday, the 18th, and the funeral took place in

the evening of that day. The Ministers of England and

France, the foreign consuls and a large number of the

foreign residents of Shanghae attended. There were also

nearly five hundred men from the ships of war in harbor.

The solemn procession moved from the landing place to

Trinity church, where the service was read by the chap
lain of the Magicienne, assisted by the Rev. J. Hobson.

It then proceeded to the cemetery, where the remains of

that noble and estimable man serve deposited in their final

resting place.

We have been able to collect the following short, ac-

that noble and estimable man were deposited in their final resting place.

We have been able to collect the following short account of Captain Vansittart's career in the service:—He entered the navy in 1822, joined the Cornwalls in 1841, under Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, served in the operations against Isckee, Chapoo and Woosung, for which he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in December, 1842. As fing lieutenant, he accompanied Sir Thomas Cochrane's expedition in the Bruin river, and shortly after was engaged as aid-de-camp to Captain Rodney Mundy in the arduous pursuit of the Sultan of Bruin. For his conduct on that occasion, and other service, he was promoted to the rank of commander in January, 1847. Soon after he commissioned the Frolic, sixteen, and was on the Mediterranean station until 1849, when she was paid off. His commission as captain was dated April, 1854. In February, 1855, he commissioned the Magicienne, and was most active. terranean station until 1849, when she was paid off. His commission as captain was dated April, 1854. In February, 1855, he commissioned the Magicienne, and was most actively employed in the Baltic, where he distinguished himself on many occasions in the destruction of forts and otherwise, and in August had command of a division of gun and mortar boats at the hombardment of Sweaborg. For this service he was decorated with the order of Companion of the Bath. After the war he proceeded in the Magicienne, first to the Black Sea, then to the Pacific, and afterwards to China. He did good service in command of a squadron acting against pirates in the vicinity of Hong Kong in September and October last, destroying 150 junks and fast boats and killed and cantured 458 pirates; and off Amoy in October he destroyed sixty pirate junks and row boats. The Magicienne was then appointed to the special service of the British Minister in China, and left Shanghae on the 15th ult. with the Hon. F. W. Bruce and suite for the entrance to the Peiho, on their way to Pekin, to exchange the ratified treaties.

the British expeditionary force on the Duke of Cambridge the French government would associate the Prince Napo leon in command with him.

sistent with their arrangements to bestow the command of the British expeditionary force on the Duke of Cambridge, the French government would associate the Prince Napoleon in command with him.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE NEW ERITISH WAR.

The following is an extract from a letter to London, dated Foschow, August 6;—

The Peiho affair is likely to be a far more serious one than has ever yet occupied the attention of England in her relations with China—the mere fact of the opposition at Peiho being founded upon a direct order from Peiks and the Emperor util make it so. Hinterto our quarrels have originated with some mendarin or other official, against whom we have first taken measures, and then demanded reparation from the government itself, and it is the strongly expressed opinion here that the Chinese should be made to know and feel that a ratified treaty caunot be broken with impunity. The Chinese government also seem to comprehend this, as they are proceeding in the matter with energy, and calling upon the patriotic spirit of the natives, who, to do them justice, seem to respond to it nobly. Thus the Governor of Hopeh has sent twenty brass guns and eighty iron ones for the defence of the Peiho. The Salt Commissioner has given 8,000 tacls of silver (about £2,500 sterling), and many other nobles have given 4,000 tacls (about £1,750 sterling), towards the fund. The subscription raised in Focchow is now leaving for the north with £3,000,000 strings of cash, and thousands of dollars; so we may expect that the government is about to put forth its whole strength. At present we are quite safe in Foochow, and at the first appearance of danger shall move down to Nantai. The policy of China is certainly peculiar, which makes were within the same, but taking the water from general fixtures, used in common with other tenements, £2; and in addition to the foregoing rates there shall also be charged for each such tenement, in which a water from general fixtures, used in common with other tenements, £2; and in addition to the fo

Rochelle-Speech of Fernando Wood,

There was a great demonstration of the national democracy of Westchester county, at the village of New Ro-chelle last evening, in response to the following call:— NATIONAL DEMOCRATS!

Chelle last evening, in response to the NATONAL DEMOCRATS!

AROUSE! AROUSE!

BOWN WITH THE "I REFERENCE IN CONTINUE" PARTY.

The democracy of Westchester county will meet at J. P.
Jarvis 'Hotel, New Rochelle, Wednesslay, October 19, 7 P. M.,
for the purpose of ratifying the State, Sesond Assembly and
Righth Senatorial neighbations. Come one, come all, and especially those opposed de despote and innocessitutional legislation,
to the infamous Exche law, the chious Metropolitan Pelice bill,
and the expensive and unnocessary Registry law. The HonFernando Wood, of New York, Hon. L. G. Capers, New York,
Hon. E. W. Andrews, New Rochelle, and James D. Little,
Ess., of futuren county, N. Y., will certainly address the meetofficers of The National Democratic Committees the meetofficers of The National Democratic Committee.

William Lawton, Geo. W. Hoyd. S. P. Ayres,
William Lawton, Geo. W. Hoyd. S. P. Ayres,
Theodore Pine,
W. H. Morgan,
Theodore Pine,
G. W. Barton,
Hoses H. doell. T. McGuire,
Wose H. doell. Joses Colbrook,
George Wilson,
Jesse Colbrook,
John Crystal,
Josah LeCount,
William Hull,
Jesse Colbrook,
William Hull,
Jesse Colbrook,
William Hull,
John Crystal,
Josah LeCount,
William Lawton, Peaklent,
John Crystal,
Josah LeCount,
William Hull,
Jesse Colbrook,
F. W. Explored,
William Hull,
Jesse Colbrook,
F. W. Explored,
William Hull,
Jesse Colbrook,
William Hull,

JOSIAH LECOUNY, Vice Presidents.
GEORGE W. LOYD and J. WARREN LAWTON
ecretaries.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The principal speech of the evening was made by Ex-Mayor Wood.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The principal speech of the evening was made by Ex-Mayor Wood. He said:—

EX-MAYOR WOOD'S RUENCU.

Frettow Cittures:—The democratic party of this State is again preparing for a conflict with its ancient enemy. It is once more about to enter the arena as the defender of the right and the opposer of the wrong in government. It will go forth in the contest with an abiding hope of success, based upon the ever living principles of the constitution and spon the integrity of the cause it espouses. At no time within our day have the democracy of the Empire State presented themselves for political conflict when higher considerations of duty impelled to action. Within my memory, passing back to the time when the same party fought side by side with Andrew Jackson for the maintenance of great governmental truths, there has not been so much at stake—so much in the way of principle at issue, such dire consequences depending upon its conduct. Jackson feught to free the people from the incubus of a moneyed monopoly, we fight to preserve the American Union—he strove with his giaht arm to subdue secession in the South—we, by the powerful weapon of public opinion, are aiming at the destruction of a more dangerous and fearful monster of disunion at the North. And as we shall conduct ourselves in this campaiga, so will the battle be fought suscersfully or disastrously, not only to our own political organization, but to the fair fabric of the Union itself. Fellow-citizens, the American government is founded on numbers. Population controls. It is a representative democracy, in which the people, through their own chosen representatives, manage the public affairs of the whole. It is true there is one branch of the Legislature in which it is contended the people are not representative democracy, in which the people of the States there is no such the word of the people govern. Not only do the people of the States there is no such themselves, but new States are being almost annually made from the pe ment of the people. A popular sovereinty based upon party has supplanted the sovereignty of the States. Thus, it may be said that in the Senate, party, and, not State sovereignty or State rights, govern. The former element overrides the latter, and when party thus powerful becomes excitonal and confined by geographical lines, the consequences cannot be magnified. The framers of the consequences cannot be magnified. The framers of the consequences cannot be magnified. The framers of the consequences cannot be supplied. The framers of the constitution supposed that the Senate, being made up of the representation of States, would act as a conscientious regulator of the government and rectify the errors which the populace sometimes commit. But party has extinguished this feature, prestituting everything to its beheet. We have now, therefore, a consolidated popular federal government resting upon the will of the entire population of the whole confederacy, without regard to the ancient reservations of colonial independence. The people govern. And as the people govern, so do the majority. The people of the free States largely preponderate. They possess the numerical, controlling power, and as a majority of this controlling power wills, so is the government conducted. It is therefore well fir us to look at matters as they actually exist upon this hypothesis. The people of the free States rule. How are they disposed, probably? What are the prevailing sentiments, and how the states is presented? How are parties made up, and under what form is the battle being fought? There are only two parties—the democratic, which is national, and the "republican," which is not; the democratic, which was formed a half century ago, based upon conservatism, State rights, and the maintenance of the equitable interest of the people and the States of the whole confederacy, without reference to section or State; and the "republican," which is the creature of to-day, the offspring of treason, the bastard of a demagogue, the flend which stalks

her ceally created the organization as itensis. He is, therefore, the father, the founder, the exponent and the acknowledged and recognized standard bearer of the republican party. When it is secretized what he wars, you know what the republican party will do. When you have ascertained his policy, you have seen the motive power by which the machinery of the party is to be worked, and when he speaks, you may rely upon it that the principles which will govern a republican aziministration, if such an affliction shall ever visit the people of this country, are fully developed and held up to profile paze. Fortunately, he has left us in no doubt upon tois later point. He has proclaimed these doctrines. We are in no darkness upon this subject. In the boldness of a hardened abandonment of all nationality has he dared to unask the charnel house which contains the blackness of a hardened abandonment of all nationality has he dared to mask the charnel house which contains the blackness of a hardened abandonment of all antionality has he dared to make the chester speech. In that effort, intended to be a full exposure of the doctrines upon which the 'republican' party will go before the pople. What are they' Let us look at them. Pregnant as they are with national disease, I would not magnify their pernicious tendences. He boldly said there must be an irrepressible conflict between the people of the North and the people of the Sorth, in which one or the other section shall conquer—that the Union must become "all slave or all free"—that this usestine and fratrictial war must go on until the South of the section of the blacks, that we may make slaves of the whites; let us stem of labor, the freedom of the slaves and the censequent extinction of its industrial pursuite and its agricultural prospect, to mission of the blacks, that we may make slaves of the whites; let us levate our own political clan, though we may improve in the nation; let us coerce the free people of one section in the name of freedom; subjugate real liberty

case at less than two cepts per 100 gallons.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLERGYMAN.—The Connecticut papers contain the particulars of a savage attempt made by a man named Othuiel Russell to murder the Rev. Mr. Miner, a Baptist minister in the town of Killingly, Russell has been some years absent in California, and during his absence his wife produced a divorce. A few days since he came back to Danielsonville, his former residence, swearing vengeance upon the Rev. Mr. Miner, Mr. Thomas Pray and others, who had aided his wife in obtaining the divorce. On Tuesday afternoon, 11th, Russell took Mr. Miner in a carriage to visit his wife, at his father's house, and talk over matters. On the way and after his arrival at the house he was violent in his accusations against Mr. Miner of improper interference between him and his wife, and threatened vengeance. Finally he drew a long knife and made a pass at Miner's throat, exclaming, "You must de!" Miner caught the knife with his left hand, from which Russell wrenched it, causing a number of deep wounds and mangling it terribly. He then made a second attempt, striking at Miner's heart, who asked Russell if he intended to murder him, to which he replied. "Il mean to be revenged." Miner finally secaped, Russell discharging two barrels of a revolver at him as he fled for his life. Russell wen to Miner's house afterwards, but not finaling him, passed on to the house of Mr. Pray, who, it is supposed, he also intended to murder. Russell was arrested, after a violent resistance, examined before a justice, and bound over in the sum of \$4,000. He now lies in Brocks p Jail.

practical illustration of this dreadful theory. Even in advanced the possession of the government, the followers of Sevard and the advocation of his principles, and the make wall free. "The room is save misurection in Vigglia was meant to enforce their principles, and to extend the make wall falled to enforce their principles, and to extend the make wall falled to enforce their principles, and to extend the man and a theatre for black republican agitation and bloodwhof, as the bolder attempt has been made in a put in advance of the efforts are performance has been ago provided the property of the folderal government. "Ail free or all slaves." This was the theory upon which the Kazasa shrives Prova nacto at Barper's and robbery by the teachings of the leaser are the principles oppon which Seward sustains his political position. And it may be wall to be the American and the principles oppon which Seward sustains his political position. And it may be wall to be the American and the principles oppon which Seward sustains his political position. And it may be wall to be the American and the principles oppon which Seward sustains his political position. And it may be wall to be the American and the principles of the princi

Sinte stand point, shutting out exterior considerations. To judge properly of the future party review the past. The safe rule by which to test men and parties is to apply the touchstone, not of profession, but of practice. Politicians and political organizations too often promise that which they either do not or cannot accomplish. By this guide let us go back a few years, and see what has been the policy and the practice of the republican party in New York. When William H. Seward was elected Governor, and his political friends obtained control of the Legislature, this commonwealth was comparatively out of debt, the income from the canals was far beyond the cost of their management, the public credit was unimpaired, the Legislature conflued its action within the restrictions of the constitution, and the various interests and pursuits of the people were prosperous. All this soon changed. Under the bilghting influences of that arch demagogue the State government and its power were prostituted to partisan objects. The Executive of the State descended to the tricks of the political manager—the pardoning power became a weapon of stratagem and gain. The doors of the public treasury were thrown open to the access of corrupt influences. A new element in the government of the State was introduced, based upon solishness and corruption. A third branch of the Legislature was constructed out of the contracting interest. The canals, from a source of revenue became the fruitful mother of extravagance, reducing the income and enhancing the expenditures. The treasury was soon exhausted, the public debt largely in creased, and even the necessary funds by which to meet the accrueing interest due the public oreditors could not be procured without discredit and dishonor. Nor is this all. As had and as addious as are these fruits of black republicanism in this State, they are not all, nor, in my judgment, the worst child in the proper of the countres, the custody of their own local affairs. When the amended constitution, and found a

REFORM IN LAGER BIER DRINKING.—The St. Louis Democrat says that lager bier is a drug in the St. Louis market this fall, as the unusual quantity manufactured last winter has left a stock on hand that cannot be exhausted by the regular demand. To get rid of this brewing must be deferred until it is sold, or it must be mixed with the new beer of this winter's brewing. The Democrat infers that there has been a reduction in the consumption of the article.

HOARD OF Education.

MEETING OF THE BOARD—MOTION TO FAY THE TEACHERS WHOSE SALARIES WERE WITHHELD—OBJECTIONS OFFERED—THE SUBJECT LAID ON THE TABLE—THE BIBLE QUESTION UNDER A NEW PHASE, ETC., ETC.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education took place last evening, Richard Warren, the President, in the chair a large material warren, the President, in the

gether with a very numerous lobby. A communication from the Board of Trustees of the Eghteenth ward, asking the Board to ratify their actions in renting the basement of the Methodist church, in Seventeenth street at \$500 a year, and the Mission chapel in a dangerous condition, and an unhealthy situation, being on the third story over the Dispensary, although these premises are held under a lease by the Board of Education. The subject gave rise to much discussion, both the Commissioners of the Eighteenth ward opposing the ratification of the action of the local Board, and thus presenting a new feature in the Beard of Education.

which might explode at any time. He said one of the most prominent journals in the city at the present time—the Herath—is alive to the danger of boilers, and advocating that inspectors of them should be appointed for the safety of the citizens. And we should have inspectors of these dangerous monsters which lie concealed under the sidewalks throughout this crowded city, where they may at any moment deal death and suffering around them which snight throw whole families in mourning. He also dwet at length on other reasons for removing the schools. He would have the action of the local Board ratified.

Commissioner Tuckes was in favor of having the communication sent to a committee, and many others advocated that the paper take the same course chiefly because they considered \$500 a year an enormwus rent for a church basement.

The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses, and a remonstrance presented by

cause they considered \$800 a year an enormous rent for a church basement.

The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses, and a remonstrance presented by the Commissioners of the Eighteenth ward was referred to the same committee.

The Prasenexy submitted the following communication to the Board:—

The President of the Board feels compelled, holding the position which this Board and scaled him to, to represent that the Finance Clerk in the Clerk's office has, for some time during the past year, neglected his duties; and that, in the opinion of the President, he has habits incompatible with his position in said office, and requests that the Board will take action in the matter.

On motion, the communication was referred to the Finance Committee. The clerk was suspended, and the appointment of a person to disabarge his duties temporarily authorized.

Commissioner Glover offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President and Clerk of this Board be, and they are hereby directed to sign drafts for the payments of those teachers whose salaries were withheld for the month of September last.

Several voices.—I object.

Commissioner Glover moved a suspension of the rules.

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Commissioner Glover moved a full proper in the subject of the payment and that action in this matter should be lade before the Board, it involves a question of superior importance, and that action in this matter should be lade before the Board which should be decided this fock impartially and as they ought. I consider it highly advisable to suspend the rules in the present case.

Commissioner Graws considered that there was one motion before the Board which should be decided before another was offered. He was, therefore, of opinion that his characteristic proper in the payment of the p men and Commonaity of the city of New York shall possession of the said capital, with all accumulation terrest, and place it with the Comptroller in the city sury; and I desire they may continue to carry out wishes in the same manner as I have desired the B of Education. And my hope is that the Common Compy erect, at the charge of the city of New York, a but economical building, to be located near the Free demy (as at present located) for a library. I hope books may always be selected as to be useful in refining the rising generation.

Police Intelligence. DISTURBANCE IN BROADWAY.—A disturbance occurred at the corner of Broadway and Grand street yesterday morning, between some members of the Delevan Mus-keteers and three of Messrs. Singer & Co.'s employes, in keteers and three of Messrs. Singer & Co.'s employes, in consequence of a refusal on the part of the latter to shift their wagens so as to allow the procession to occupy the entire width of the street. Several of the officers who were mounted on horseback alighted and joined in the row. No one was seriously injured; but the affair caused a great deal of excitement, and at one time it was feared that the consequences would be serious. In the afternoon Christopher Amazen, foreman in Messrs. Singer & Co.'s establishment, appeared before Justice Brennan and preferred a charge of assault and battery against James Irving, one of the Musketters, but up to last evening the warrant had not been executed.

Charge of Passing Connented Montr.—Edwin Farge was taken into custody by policeman Van Duser, of the Third precinct, on charge of passing counterfeit money. The accused, it is alleged, entered the stere of John Vleit, No. 82 Warren street, and offered a counterfeit \$5 bill on the Rockport Rank of Rockport, Mass., in payment for

No. 82 Warren street, and offered a counterfeit \$5 bill on the Rockport Rank of Rockport, Mass., in payment for some writing paper. Mr. Vleit detected the forgery and refused to change the bill, whereupon the prisoner left the store saying he would call again for the writing paper. Being a little suspicious of the fellow's honesty, the stationer followed behind at a short distance and saw the accused enter the store of Stafford, Candee & Co., in the same street. Fargo had made a second offer of the bill, and Mr. Vleit thought it was high time to put a stop to such proceedings. Accordingly he called in a policeman and had the prisoner taken into custody. In the possession of Fargo was found another counterfeit and some broken bank bills. Justice Connolly committed the prisoner for trial.

Another Staberg Case.—John Healey and Michael Hoey were charged, before Justice Quackenbush, with

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—John Healey and Michael Hoey were charged, before Justice Quackenbush, with having assaulted Frank McCarron with a knife, stabbing him in the breast and injuring him severely. Policeman Hull happened to be in the immediate neighborhood at the time of the difficulty, and arrested the prisoners. The magistrate committed the accused for trial.

Charge of Dog Straing.—Catharine Rice, late a domentic in the employment of Reuben Maplesden, of Morrisania, was taken into custody by Detective Roach, on charge of stealing a valuable Newfoundland dog, the property of her late employer. Catharine and the dog disappeared from the house together, and, strange to say, two nights afterwards some burglars entered the house and carried of about 3300 worth of plate. The accused was taken back to Westchester county for trial.

ATERITY AT HUHWAY ROBERY.—On Monday evenings between ten and eleven o'clock, as Mr P. Irvin was on his way home to the corner of Bedford and Downing streets, he was assaulted in the most brutal manner by some unknown parties and robbed of his watch. But he by a vigorous effort, gave the rascals a coup de menn and succeeded in regaining his lever!

CORRECTION.—In reference to a statement in yesterday's Highland that Cornelius Wood and Charley Borfield had badly beaten John Carpenter, we are requested to state that Mr. Bierfield did not assault Carpenter at all, but thas on the contrary be interfered to save him from being killed by Cornelius Wood, who was the only person that touched him.

PROVINCIAL UNEASINESS.—The Hallfax papers

Provincial Uneasiness.—The Halifax papers comment in indignant terms upon the fact that the American ship Stephen Crowdl is unloading fifteen hundred tons of English goods at that port, while under the reciprocity treaty, the ships of England and of the provinces are deprined of the advantages which would enable them to enter into the competition.